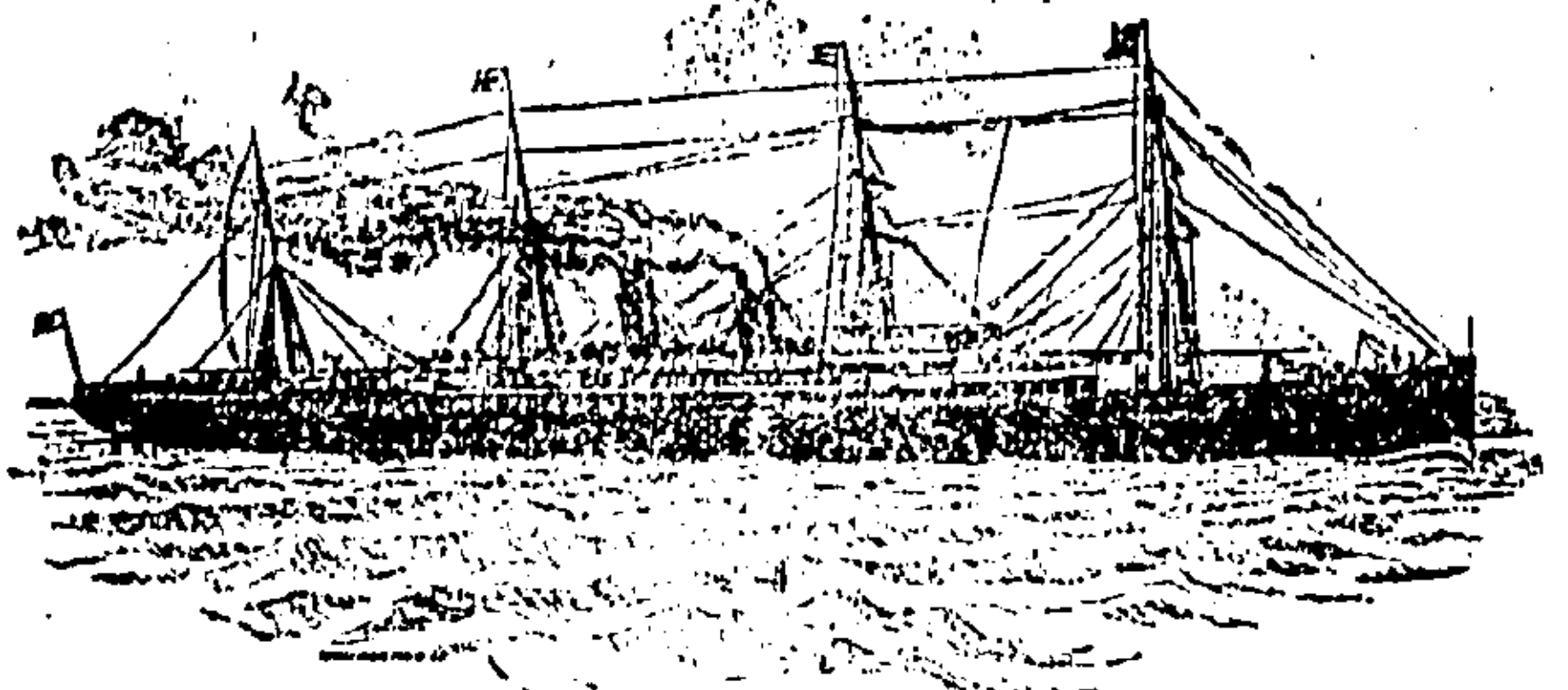


U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"GAELIC"	4,205 Gross Tons.	SUNDAY, 22nd March, at Daylight.
"CHINA"	5,060 "	TUESDAY, 5th April, at Noon.
"DORIO"	4,784 "	THURSDAY, 14th April, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	11,284 "	SATURDAY, 30th April, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	4,352 "	SATURDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
"KOREA"	11,276 "	TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SUNDAY, 22nd March, at Daylight, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point on route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service (both male and female) in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates, first class only, are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities in the United States, via the Canadian Pacific Railway to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Central and South America, and the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

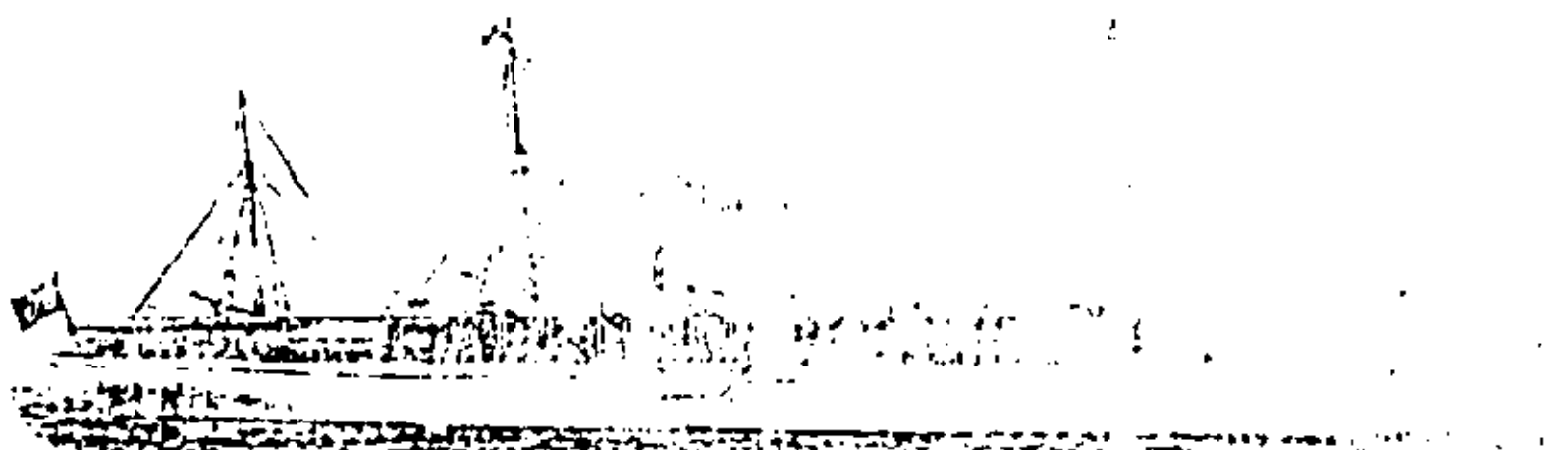
The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific.
Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-looks throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific.
Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agents of the Companies, Queen's Building.

H. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, via CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
SAFETY. SPEED. FURNISHING.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPEROR" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 16 knots.	
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)	
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA"..... 6,000 Tons..... WEDNESDAY, 23rd March.	
"ATHENIAN"..... 3,882 "..... WEDNESDAY, 6th April.	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"..... 6,000 "..... WEDNESDAY, 20th April.	
"TARTAR"..... 4,425 "..... WEDNESDAY, 4th May.	
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"..... 6,000 ".....	

Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... £10. " £42.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on
Steamers, and 1st Class Rail..... £10. " £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPEROR" Steamship, pass through the narrow INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 days, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, and Booklets, apply to the Agents of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1904.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE. OSTASIATISCHER FRACHT-DAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, PENNANCE, LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BRISTOL, LONDON, PORT OF SPAIN, LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	DATE.	TIME.
SAMBIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	21st March.	Freight.
Lüning.....	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)		
ABESSINIA.....	ST. NAZAIRE, HAVRE & HAMBURG.	2nd April.	Freight.
Filler.....	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)		
BRISGAVIA.....	HAMBURG.	12th April.	Freight.
SUEVIA.....	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)		
von Döhren.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	25th April.	Freight.
ARTEMISIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	3rd May.	Freight.
Gronmeyer.....	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)		
MARBURG.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	17th May.	Freight.
Stern.....	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)		
STRASSBURG.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	31st May.	Freight and Passengers.
Minden.....	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)		

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1904.

GO TO THE KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

33

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,361 tons.	Captain D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN,"	2,200 "	A. W. Dixon.
"HANKOW,"	3,071 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	2,860 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at 5.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 2.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNG HAN,"	1,998 tons.	Captain W. E. Clarke.
-------------------	-------------	-----------------------

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. and on Sundays at 12.30 P.M. Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	2,19 tons.	Captain T. Hamlin.
------------------	------------	--------------------

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE HONG-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	538 tons.	Captain B. Bianchi.
"KANNING,"	562 "	C. Huchart.
"FAK HING,"	618 "	K. D. Thomas.

Departures from Canton and Wuchow about five times every week. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1904.

Intimations.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, ENLARGING, AND COPYING IN ALL SIZES.

AMATEUR WORK GIVEN SPECIAL
ATTENTION.

FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

C. W. CLARK,
No. 4, ICE HOUSE STREET,
Between Queen's Road and Des Vaux Road.
ORIENTAL
COSTUMES AND
FANCY DRAPIERIES
FURNISHED.
WORK GUARANTEED TO BE
THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

LADIES' SPECIAL TOILET ROOM.

40] PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held in
the HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, 26th March, at 7.45 for 8 P.M. Members who wish to be present are requested to send in their names to the undersigned at the CHARTERED BANK, not later than THURSDAY, 24th instant.

H. F. CHARD,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1904.

THE PHARMACY, 中法大藥房 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 藥房 Hongkong.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND DEALERS IN
PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, SPONGES
AND
MEDICAL REQUISITES.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
being under the personal supervision of a
registered European Chemist, clients may
rest assured that Physicians' Prescriptions, and
Medicines of all kinds will be carefully and
accurately prepared.

A. STEVENSON,
Chemist.

Registered by the Pharmaceutical Society.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1904.

WINDSOR GARDEN AND RESTAURANT, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, (HAPPY VALLEY), Past the Race Course.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MEALS and REFRESHMENTS
are served in style at reasonable prices,
and the
Attendance will be found satisfactory.

PARTIES' DINNERS, PICNICS, &c.,
can always be arranged for through the
Manager.

The Scenery of and the View from the
Garden would be hard to beat, and many
customers have called it the loveliest spot in
Hongkong.

Come once and you will come again.

JACOBS & HUBER,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1904.

BY kind permission of Gentlemen present
at the
BATTLE OF CHEMULPO,
MR. A-FONG,
the well-known local Photographer,
HAS ON SALE
the best collection of War Pictures in the Colony.
No. 4, Ice House Road.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1904.

37]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock-
ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work,
and a large stock of material is always at hand, plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyds' surveyors.

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge-
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 876.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[G]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, NEAR THE TRAM TERMINUS, TEL. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[32]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS of the Company will be held at
the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY,
the 24th March, at NOON, for the purpose
of receiving the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 11th to 24th March,
both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1904. [343]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS of the Company will be held at
the Offices of the General Agents, Peddars
Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, at
12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the
Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st
December, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 11th to 24th March, both
days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1904. [339]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that,
on and after this date, they can obtain
SCRIP CERTIFICATES for SHARES of the
NEW ISSUE IN EXCHANGE for HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANK RECEIPTS on
Application at the REGISTERED OFFICES of
the Company, Nos. 34 and 40, Queen's Road
Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1904. [357]

ENGLISH LESSONS.

A YOUNG LADY, with previous experience,
desires a few pupils to TEACH
ENGLISH, either privately or by appointment.
Terms can be had on application to
"R,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1904. [365]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT MASTER in recently opened
School (for EUROPEAN CHILDREN)
in JAPAN. Apply with full credentials to
"Preceptor," care of this paper.
11th March, 1904. [6]

WANTED.

SECRETARY for THE MERCANTILE
MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION. Salary
\$100 per Month, Free House, Light, Coal and
Medical Attendance.
Applications to be Addressed
PRESIDENT, MERCANTILE MARINE
OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION,
Shanghai, 1st March, 1904. [113]

WANTED.

POSITION as NURSE or TRAVELLING
COMPANION to Lady or Children.
Return Passage required, if Travelling.
Apply to—
No. 267,
C/o THE H.K. TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1904. [267]

WANTED.

GOOD CLERK. Wanted, European or
other.
Apply to—
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1904. [147]

WANTED.

SITUATION by a YOUNG EUROPEAN
with Bank Experience and a Good
Knowledge of English, French and Spanish
Languages.
Apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
C/o This Paper.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1904. [300]

WANTED.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY AN-
NUAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be
held at the Company's Office, No. 20, Queen's
Road Central, on THURSDAY, the 31st
March, 1904, at NOON, for the purpose of
receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st
March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
M. A. A. SOUZA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1904. [179]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM- SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company, will be
held at the Company's Office, No. 14, Des
Vaux Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY,
the 19th March, 1904, at 11 A.M., for the purpose
of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the
Report of the General Managers for the year
ending 31st December, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 16th
March, to Saturday, the 19th March, both days
inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1904. [312]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of
the above Company will be held at the Office of
the Company, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on
SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1904, at NOON,
for the purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts to the 31st December, 1903, and the Report
of the General Manager and Consulting
Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee
and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th
March, both days inclusive.

J. WHEELEY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1904. [334]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Company's Hotel on
SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1904, at NOON,
for the purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts of the Company to the 31st December,
1903, with the Report of the Directors, and to
discuss any matter that may be competently
brought before the meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 19th
March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MOONEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1904. [353]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL
MEETING of the above-named Com-
pany will be held at the Office of the Hon.
P. CHATER, C.M.G., Victoria Buildings,
Queen's Road, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on
SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, when the
Liquidator will lay before the Shareholders a
Final Report together with the Statement of
Accounts to 31st December, 1903, and the
following Resolution will be proposed, viz:—

To those Shareholders who make

THE VALUE OF OPEN SPACES.

A REMARKABLE OBJECT LESSON.

In the office of the Medical Officer of Health at the Westminster Town Hall hangs a map studded with little pins. Some have red and some have green beads for heads, but each and every one has a grim significance to any one who knows its import.

The map is a large street-chart of the City of Westminster, and the pins represent the ravages of that dread disease—consumption—throughout the district during the past year. Each red pin represents an actual death from consumption; each green pin some sufferer from this mysterious decay who still languishes.

It is a melancholy tale that one sees forcibly depicted by this pin-studded map. Twelve months ago there were no pins; a few weeks, and a bevy of green ones began to crop up. Months passed, and green became red as the poor sufferers found their relief from all earthly pain. Now, at the beginning of another year, the red are many; but there are several green dots to remind one that consumption's stealthy march is not measured by years.

Each change from green to red constitutes a history of a life; there are pages in that silent action. It speaks at once of bright outlooks and "sideways endings"; of hope and despair; of misery and poverty; of dawns of lives and their sad evenings. There never was a more dramatic and realistic picture of the sorrows of human existence than may be seen at a glance from this gruesome map.

Naturally, since Westminster is a particularly expensive district, the toll as represented on the chart is a very heavy one. Besides this, however, it presents other significant features. Three districts seem to have suffered very severely. Of these one tells a dreadful tale, a single street having suffered to the extent of eleven deaths. The district near the river Thames, has also suffered heavily, few streets being able to boast a clean sheet. Districts near St. James's Park, Hyde Park, and the Green Park are comparatively free from any sign of the disease, probably due more to the healthiness of these adjacent open spaces than to the wealth of the inhabitants. The poorer districts have, of course, suffered disastrously.

The map seems to indicate that blocks of buildings such as workmen's dwellings are easy prey, seven deaths having occurred in one particular block in a populous part of London. One district, two years ago, was practically free from consumption. Tenements have, however, been erected there, and now several red pins go to swell the all too large total.

The grouping of the pins is another curious feature. The scourge seems to fix upon districts or streets as prey for its ravages. We have already mentioned one street in which the disease literally ran up one side and down the other, but many contain their three, four, and five red pins. If further proof were necessary that consumption is one of the most infectious diseases known, it is plainly indicated by the chart.

The green pins mix with the red in the same kind of formation. Some pins contain three beads, or even four, and each bead indicates a sufferer at that particular spot.

Sometimes people will move into rooms that have been previously inhabited by consumptive, and have not been sufficiently disinfected. They sooner or later catch the germs of disease that linger about in dusty corners, and in time develop symptoms of consumption. Soap and water is the best disinfectant, but people have yet to recognize its full value.

The trades that are especially afflicted by consumption's ravages are usually those of a sedentary nature. Clerks and dress-makers are heavy sufferers. So are indoor workers who have much exhausting lifting and carrying to do. People who get out and about do not seem to be much afflicted by it—which is another proof that in Nature herself we find the best preventive and remedy to stay the awful march of the greatest scourge of modern times.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Underwritten AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FIRE, MARINE AND CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE, in Central of DES VUEUX ROAD.

Apply to—

"B. C."

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

TO LET.

NOS. 5 and 9, AUSTIN AVENUE, KOWLOON, at moderate rentals, with immediate possession.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

TO LET.

NOS. 6, BARROW TERRACE, KOWLOON. Available 1st March.

Apply to—

THE SAM WANG CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1904.

Intimations.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Anemia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.
In Bags of 25 lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLARGING AND COPYING in all sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1903.

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
ICE HOUSE ROAD.

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as he pretends, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS AND VIEWS a specialty.

LEVY HERMANOS.

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SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

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Hongkong, 15th December, 1903.

BIG CURE FOR MEN & WOMEN AND ALL kinds of skin diseases, including itching, eruptions, or absorption of venous matter. Guaranteed not to irritate. Prevents contagion. SOLD BY CHEMISTS. Circular mailed on request. MANUFACTURED BY THE GREAT CHINA CHEMICAL CO., U.S.A.

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LECTURES FREE, at 4 to 8 P.M. NIGHTLY.

These Lectures will be given on "SHORT-HAND," showing the ease with which the "UP-TO-DATE" System may be learned, never to be forgotten and its reliability and charm to read and transcribe. All are invited, Ladies especially.

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WARWICK PEELE, Principal, (Late Special Reporter, British Houses Lords, Commons, and High Courts). Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

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Special Prices for Quantities.

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Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

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Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904.

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SUI SANG, (Late Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST, No. 26, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903.

TSU FAN DENTIST.

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Hongkong, 5th January, 1904.

Intimations.

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CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

ROOMS: 3, 4, & 5.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1904.

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Sole Agent for E. M. RICHFORD in China.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904.

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EXCHANGE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES, By Arrangement.

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ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK, INCLUDING—

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Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

For full Particulars, &c., &c., Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON, A.M. INST. C.E., Manager

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

INCANDESCENT, SCENT, Gasoline, Lamps of all descriptions from the best makers.

Incandescent Mantles, Chimneys, Globes, Shades, &c., for Gasoline and Gas Lamps at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 55, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1903.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, 1904, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN Foreshore and Sea Bed at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Registry No.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.	Content in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	North Point	400 x 444 x 522 x 201 x 132 x 2,078	8	8	70,400

Hongkong, 14th March, 1904.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

MONDAY,

the 21st day of March, 1904, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his SALES ROOM, DUDDELL STREET,

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

being Nos. 3 and 4, West End Terrace, Bonham Road,

situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PARTICULARS:—ALL that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and Registered at the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 689 containing in area 7,500 square feet and is held for the residue of the term of 999 years, created therein on the 28th day of June, 1861, created therein by a Crown lease of the said Inland Lot No. 689 dated the 28th day of October, 1861, together with the messuages or tenements and other erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 3 and 4, West End Terrace, and which said piece or parcel of ground is held subject to the payment of \$38.08 the annual Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the covenants and conditions contained in the said Crown Lease.

Monthly rental of No. 3 West End Terrace \$50 including taxes.

Monthly rental of No. 4 West End Terrace \$50 including taxes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MR. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON, Solicitor for the Vendor,

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1904.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SIMLA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. Mongolia, Syria and Persia.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. Candia.

From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"GAELIC" are hereby notified that their Goods are at their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or landed into our Godown No. 50, Kennedy Town, Praya, and delivery may be had either from Lighters or from our Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 21st instant or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1903.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX;

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1904, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "SYDNEY" Captain Blanc, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 21st March, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1904.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

FRANTS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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WINES.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FROM THE
FINEST VINTAGES.

PRICES:

- B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner Wine, Green Seal Capsule \$12.00
C. MANZANILLA, PALE, NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule 13.50
D. SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule 16.00
E. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule 18.00
F. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Very Fine Quality Old bottles, Black Seal Capsule 27.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

ESTABLISHED 1841

Hongkong, 20th March, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 100
AND ADDRESSES: HONGKONG
AND KOWLOON, CHINA

ESTABLISHED 1859

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祥利廣

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,

DINING-ROOM,

and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTROPLATED,

GLASS, and

CHINA WARES

PASTEUR'S MICROSCOPE

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS

COUNTERPANES

COOKING RANGES,

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

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CLARKE,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

SHIPBUILDERS,

SURVEYORS and CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.

A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. 1 Code.

Lieber's Standard Code

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1904.

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies—Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904

UP-TO-DATE JOURNALISM.

The special war telegrams published in the columns of our *Manila* contemporaries, since the opening of the present struggle, have been a source of unmitigated joy to many, and these startling proofs of the elastic imagination possessed by our American confreres have evoked the candid congratulations of the British Far Eastern Press. Journalists in the Filipino capital have made vast herds of the legions of the Great White Bear. Whole regiments have been slaughtered in land fights that have yet to be fought. Trainsloads of Cossacks have been engulfed in the chilly depths of Lake Baikal, and the cruel host of the Siberian steppes has ripped in the bad the lives of thousands of Muscovite warriors, who shrivel up and blackened like so many early cabbages in the beds of a suburban market garden. *Manila* has told the world that Russia's last-in fleet is no more; the erstwhile superb armada of Alexiev is now a shapeless mass of scrap iron, and Port Arthur and Vladivostok, with their girdles of massive forts, have become but reeking, smoking heaps of scattered ruins. There was a simple and eloquent grandeur in these descriptions of the abominations of desolation, that excused the slight errors of detail which slipped into the palpitating picturesqueness of these reports, and left less imaginative pressmen green with remorseful jealousy. But ambition by that sin tell the angels has overleapt itself once more; for, disatisfied with current events and the harrowing gory details of "our earth all torn with strife," the *Manila Times* must needs look into the crystal, and, for the nonce, bedecked with the pointed hat, quilted petticoat and crutch-handled stick of Mother Shipton, our enterprising confrere reads out the future to emblematic humanity. "Here," says our contemporary, "is the horoscope for 1904, made at the moment the sun entered the sign of Capricorn. It indicates a year of great immortality in London. The viceroy of India abdicates. The United States have grave quarrels with Russia and Germany. Roosevelt falls sick and a conspiracy is hatched against him. Serious financial disaster in America. The Emperor of Japan has a grave accident. An attempt on the life of the Emperor of China. Volcanic shocks in Constantinople, Chile and the Philippines. A fear of unhealthy literature and unlimited materialism. The French Cabinet falls between April 7th and 19th. A panic in a music hall, grave accidents and popular disturbances in Russia. An attempt to poison the Tzar. Serious discussions between Russia and Austria. England loses prestige. The campaign in Tibet falls through. Tremendous failures in Calcutta and the Transvaal. Anarchists trouble in Spain, the government threatened. In China women massacre. Everywhere crimes of passion, mysterious deaths and strange phenomena. Nineteen hundred and four is an anagram of 1909, the date of the birth of Joan of Arc. This year a wonderful child will be born with a high destiny, showing its power in 1924, anagram of 1429, the date of the apogee of Joan of Arc. The people of the earth are warned by this new Daniel; may they be grateful and act while there is yet time. Those who can afford the expense would do well to charter airships and fly to some more congenial planet; those who cannot run to this luxury should realise their little and have a good time while it lasts. One shudders when thinking of the lot of the unfortunate members of the fourth estate who, victims to their duty, will be forced to remain on our stricken sphere and chronicle events. Probably they may be useful in stemming by their writings the wave of vice that is to sweep over our Metropolis, and others will most certainly profit by the opportunity to interview 'the wonderful child.'

THE HOME BUDGET.

According to *The Times*, the prospects of the British taxpayer are anything but rosy. On the 12th inst., Reuter informed us that that journal computed this year's deficit at two millions, and next year's expenditure at £142,376,067. Turning to our works of reference we find that the customs were estimated to produce £200,000 more than last financial year, but the return from this source during the nine months just ended is £400,000 less than in the corresponding nine months of last year. Thus, to come up to the estimated yield, there must be a return of £600,000 more in the present quarter than in last, and this last in spite of the removal of the Corn Duty. Glancing at the Excise returns we find they are even worse; for they were estimated to exceed the previous year by £600,000, and in the nine months recently concluded they have shown a falling off of £800,000. In order to justify the estimate, the present quarter will have to hand over to the Treasury £1,400,000 in excess of the amount raised during the corresponding period of last year. Other items of expenditure are of a similar unsatisfactory character, and there appears to be every probability that the British taxpayer will be brought face to face with increased taxation in the coming financial year. It is interesting, however, to note that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that the Government has no intention of reimposing the tax on grain which was abolished last year.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

POLYARDS. Lilliputians have recently been playing to crowded houses in Victoria, B. C.

EMPEROR William has notified the Tzar and the Mikado that the German hospitals at Kiaochow and Yokohama are available for the care of the wounded during the war.

CHINESE constable 320 applied for a day's leave which was granted, but as he failed to return he was arrested for desertion. At the police court this morning he was fined \$75.

It is stated that the Duke of Connaught has refused the newly-created post of Inspector-General, on the ground that public policy demands that it should be given to Lieutenant-General Grenfell.

In consequence of the reduction of the French import duties on sugar, which came into force on September 1st last year, the amount consumed in France in the three months following showed an increase of 77,000 tons.

As we are going to press the annual meeting of the China Association is being held at the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall. A full report of the proceedings will be printed in the *Telegraph* to-morrow evening.

THE Viceroy of Min-Che provinces applied to the Wai Wu Pu the other day for money to meet some urgent requirements of the Fenchow Dock. The Viceroy is empowered to draw Tls. 300,000 from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation company.

DURING the year 1903 the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha shipped 2,338,540 tons of coal from the Moji, Karatsu, Nagasaki and Kuchinosu. The total amount shipped by the various Japanese firms during the twelve months was 5,895,392 tons, as against 5,271,144 tons in 1902, and 4,722,044 tons in 1901.

ON Friday afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S. *Ocean* under Rugby rules. Kick-off at 4.30. The following will play for the Club:—H. Arthur full back; A. Goodman, J. P. Jordan, Lieut. Cameron and Lieut. Black three-quarters; A. G. M. Fletcher and F. G. Cavanagh halves; H. C. Sandford (Capt.) E. R. Halifax, A. Lloyd, Lieut. Strover, Lieut. Duncan, K. A. Scanders, S. O. Else and H. F. Chard forwards.

MR. Wm. Redmond caused a scene in the House of Commons on 10th ult. during the discussion of the subject of Chinese labour in the Transvaal. H. J. C. Cusis (Conservative), made a reference to the effect that Irish labour was responsible for corruption in New York, whereupon Mr. Redmond exclaimed, excitedly, "You have no right to insult America; I will not allow it." The Speaker called Mr. Redmond to order. Mr. Redmond continued, repeating his exclamation, and added: "In America, at least, they don't appoint a character of the exchequer who is unfit for his post." The Speaker again intervened, and Mr. Redmond finally subsided with the remark: "America seems to get on all right."

A St. Petersburg correspondent, according to a cablegram from London says: "I learn from official sources the news of a dramatic sequel to the Russian disaster at Port Arthur on Feb. 9. After the attack by the Japanese, Viceroy Alexieff summoned before him the Russian officers whose negligence was the main cause of the defeat. After cross-examining them concerning their conduct, Alexieff was convinced a lieutenant among them was most culpably guilty. It is declared that Alexieff drew a revolver and shot the young officer dead before his comrades. The lieutenant had taken a party of officers ashore on a torpedo boat, whereas he should have been on guard outside the harbour."

In consequence of the war between Russia and Japan, the Federal Council has postponed indefinitely the International Conference summoned to meet at Geneva on May 10th to revise the Geneva Convention, with the view of improving the treatment of wounded men.

CONSIDERABLE surprise was expressed in World's Fair circles, when information that Russia would not exhibit there was conveyed to the Exposition headquarters by the Associated Press. Work on Russia's building had progressed steadily until a few days previous, when it was stopped for lack of materials.

THE Peking Government has been recommended and decided to organize a new board known as Wai Chiao Pu or Board of Education. Sun Chia Han is nominated the controller general of the new board of ministry, Chang Pei Hsi and Yung Chong the presidents; and Yu Ser Mac and Chang Han Fu, vice-presidents.

"A BLUEJACKET," writing under yesterday's date, contradicts the statements contained in a recent paragraph on the subject of "Pictures of the War," and denies that the credit of reproducing the first pictures of the War in the Colony belongs to Mr. C. W. Clarke. He asserts that pictures of the disabled *Varys*, returning to harbour at Chemulpo, were in the hands of the Hongkong Studio on the 25th ult.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Fremonger and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music, at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, to-morrow, the 18th instant, (weather permitting):

March—"The Bells of Bohemia" (Old Home Introduction) "Art. Act. Lehmann" Wagner
Song—"Merrie England" (Edward German)
Song—"The Evening Star" (Bryan)
Selection—"The Mikado" (Sullivan)
Valse—"Aut. Schirgendorfer Lied" (Bolan)
March—"Savona Dance" (Kardly Klay)
Song—"God save the King."

THE Royal Army of Lord Roberts continued in the special Army Order issued last month, in which the King took leave of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is commented upon as another instance where the tact of His Majesty rescued the Ministers from an awkward dilemma. The exceedingly courteous manner in which the War Office dismissed Lord Roberts deeply incensed the late Commander-in-Chief, and this feeling was shared by the public to such an extent that it threatened to lead to a serious attack on the Government. The King's first intimation of his disapproval of the War Office treatment was to invite Lord Roberts to Buckingham Palace, where marked attention was shown to the Field-Marshal. This has now been followed by the Army Order, which was sent out by the King personally, not, as usually, through the War Office.

JAPAN within the past generation has been a phenomenal example of national development. Emerging from centuries of feudalism, she has established a constitutional system modelled on our own, has taken full advantage of all the modern inventions and scientific discoveries of the West, and has entered the race for a position as one of the great commercial nations of the world. Her population is 46,000,000—a little greater than that of the United Kingdom—and it is growing rapidly. Japan's exports grew from £5,668,703 in 1890, to £21,492,989 in 1899, a rise in nine years from 28. 10d. to 98. 2d. per head. Between the same years the bank deposits grew nearly tenfold, from 79 millions to 750 millions; the railway traffic receipts from three-quarters of a million to four millions, and the post office revenue from a third of a million to a million and a quarter.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

E. & A. C. Telegraph Co.	\$30
A. M. Essabey	25
H. N. Mody	25
Sir W. Meigh Goodman	20
Talati & Co.	20
Hon. Wei Yuk	20
Dr. G. Bateson Wright	20
Madam Musso	15
Asgar & Esmail	10
A. Becker	10
J. F. Boulton	10
A. H. Chinoy	10
Hon. W. Chatham	10
J. Haver Drezee	10
G. Fenwick & Co.	10
Kelly & Walsh	10
A. Denison	5

FIRE IN JERVOIS STREET

HOUSE GUTTED.

Shortly before noon to-day a fire broke out on the second story of a Chinese silk store situated at No. 37 Jervois Street. The Brigade, under the direction of Mr. Hallifax, Acting Superintendent, and Inspector Baker, arrived on the scene of the conflagration a few minutes after the first alarm had been given.

The efforts of the firemen were, at the outset, seriously hampered by a lack of pressure on the mains, so that the flames had gained a complete hold on the building before an abundant supply of water could be obtained. Eventually, thanks to the untiring efforts of the Brigade, control of the fire was obtained, and at one o'clock, all danger of the conflagration spreading to the surrounding buildings was over. The construction, a two-story house, was completely gutted. It is stated that the stock on the premises, at the time of the outbreak, was a small one, and we are informed that neither the building nor the merchandise was injured.

THE "ALHAMBRA" TORRADO CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is the general agents' report to the consulting committee on the period 1st July, 1903, to 31st December, 1903:—
Manila, 25th February, 1904.

To the Consulting Committee.
Gentlemen.—In conformity with rule 53 of Articles of Association, we have the honour to hand you herewith:—

Inventory	per 31st December, 1903.
Balance sheet	" " " "
Profit and loss a/c	" " " "

The last mentioned document shows a loss of \$6,942.86 (including the \$570.77 loss carried over from last half yearly balance per 30th June, 1903) which we recommend to apply as follows:—
\$7,000.00 to be written off the reserve fund, and \$57.14 to be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account.

We request you to have the accounts examined and audited, in accordance with article 54, after which they will be ready for the inspection of the shareholders in anticipation of the general meeting.

The sale of cigars has not given a satisfactory result, the account showing a loss of \$4,772.95, whilst a profit of \$7,503.72 has been obtained on cigarettes, their demand having considerably grown, principally of those of cheaper description, on account of the diminished buying capacity of the people in the provinces.

In order to decrease the factory's own tobacco stock, we have used as large a portion as practicable for the cigarette department, although the leaf is rather destined for cigars. If the values of the tobacco stock has already previously been brought down to a similar level as it was resolved upon in the recent extraordinary general meeting, the cigar department would have probably shown a profit instead of a loss, and the profit on cigarettes been considerably larger.—We are, &c.,

BAER SENIOR & Co's Successors,
General Agents.

BALANCE SHEET PER 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

Liabilities.	
Capital	\$150,000.00
Reserve fund	50,000.00
Loans against tobacco	123,050.20
Hanco Espanol-Philippine	77,685.80
Sundry Creditors	150.00
	\$415,736.00

Assets.	
Cash: In hand	\$ 4,653.44
At bankers	2,788.95
	\$ 7,442.39

Stocks in hand:	
Tobacco leaf	\$194,511.63
Cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco	10,835.93
Cigar boxes, labels, paper, etc.	29,160.42
	334,553.03

Machinery	30,638.72
Furniture and installation	1,855.57
Various utensils	1,575.05
Premises in Calle Azcarraga	28,232.01
Sundry debtors	4,526.37
Profit and loss account	6,942.86
	\$415,736.00

E. & O. E.
Manila, 31st December, 1903.
BAER SENIOR & Co's Successors,
General Agents.

Examined and found correct according to the company's books.

D. M. FLEMING.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, PER 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

Losses.	
Balance carried over from half yearly balance of 30th June, 1903	\$ 570.77
Interest	6,398.59
Machinery: 20% p. a. off \$21,499.98 6m-10%	2,147.00
Furniture and installation: 33% p. a. off \$2,226.69 6m-16%	371.12
Various utensils: amount written off	376.95
Sundry debtors	400.00
	\$ 10,224.43

Profits.	
Cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco	\$ 3,281.57
Balance	6,942.86
	\$ 10,224.43

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Manila, 31st December, 1903.
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RESULTS OF THE NILE DAM.

The Assouan Dam, which was completed in December, 1902, at a cost of over \$25,000,000, has already proved something in the nature of a boon to the people of Egypt. Some interesting points regarding the first year's experience of the dam were emphasized by Sir Benjamin Baker in a lecture delivered some time ago at a meeting in York. Sir Benjamin stated that the Assouat Barage, working during the summer of 1902, caused a saving of £600,000 on an expenditure of a million. During the most critical periods for the crops—March till June of last year—the available supply of water for irrigation was just doubled as a result of the action of the dam. The irrigation of rice, prohibited in previous years, was allowed; several similar prohibitions were relaxed; and the increase in value of land now converted to perennial irrigation is calculated at over five millions sterling. It is announced that Sir John Aird, whose firm carried out this great work, is to send a well-executed model of the dam to the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition at St. Louis.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

The Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Goodman, sitting in bankruptcy jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court this morning, heard the following applications:—

Mr. J. Hastings appeared, on behalf of the 100 Tak Sing firm, of 18 Bonham Strand West, in support of a petition for a receiving order against the Chi Loong firm, carrying on business at 5, Hill Road. The act of bankruptcy committed was that the partners of the debtor firm went away from the Colony, shortly before the China New Year, leaving the business altogether unprotected. It was stated in evidence that the assets comprised about \$5,000 worth of ginger.—His Lordship made a receiving order, and appointed Mr. Bruce Shepherd Official Receiver.

Mr. Hastings also appeared in support of a petition of the 100 Tak Sing and two other firms for a receiving order to be made against the Ching Hang firm, the partners of which left the Colony, shortly before the Chinese New Year with a view to defrauding their creditors. The assets were given as \$2,000.—Receiving order made.

A petition for a receiving order against the Lau Yek Lam firm was supported by Mr. J. Hastings (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) who appeared on behalf of the Cheung Yu Kwong firm, of 51 and 53 Wellington Street, the petitioning creditors. The assets were given as \$53,000, of which about \$14,000 was expected to be realised, while the liabilities amounted, roughly, to \$82,000.—His Lordship granted the application for a receiving order.

THE PREVENTION OF LEPROSY.

In the course of his letter to *The Times*, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson says: "The evidence which connects leprosy with bad fish is of an inferential or circumstantial kind, but it may be suggested that as such it is quite as strong as that which convicted the Tichborne claimant of perjury, and nearly as strong as that which very properly sent the Moat Farm murderer to the gallows. It is more complicated, and needs for its estimation longer and closer attention; but, if this be given, it is scarcely less conclusive. There is a bare possibility that some one other than the man Douglas fired the shot for which he was hung, and there is a bare possibility that the eating of decomposed fish is not the ordinary cause of leprosy, but that is all that can be said in either case. Let me glance in the briefest possible terms at the facts.

1. In almost all countries and most ages fish food has come under popular suspicion.
2. Every statement which has been made in supposed confutation has been disproved.
3. No other explanation of the prevalence of the disease can be suggested which will bear for a moment the consideration of any one acquainted with the facts.
4. We have dismissed as disproven the theory of contagion, and the fish hypothesis now stands alone.
5. From many regions where the disease formerly prevailed it has wholly disappeared, and this has always been coincident with improvement in agriculture and the comparative disuse of fish as food; assisted not infrequently by a change of religious creed.
6. At the present time it may be asserted that all the regions where the disease is either remarkably persistent or excessively prevalent are either fishing centres or come under the influence of Roman Catholicism.
7. The success of Roman Catholic missions appears to increase very remarkably the prevalence of leprosy; although in all other respects they may have much conduce to the well-being of the community concerned.
8. In India those who profess vegetarianism are almost wholly free, those with whom it is a matter of indifference suffer in moderate degree, and those who observe fish-eating fast days in very remarkable excess.
9. In India, whilst the general prevalence is only three or four per 10,000, it rises on the Island of Minicoy, which is devoted to fishing, to 150, and in Kalliguan, which is also a fishing centre, to 500.
10. In several places (Cape Colony, the Sandwich Islands, &c.), the outbreak of leprosy followed directly on the introduction of fish-curing.
11. In other places tradition credits the introduction of the disease to Catholic missionaries; and sometimes, as in the States of Colombia, asserts that a priest was the first victim.
12. Father Damien's case was only one amongst many which have occurred in which Catholic priests, living in leprosy districts and eating the fish of the country, have themselves become lepers."

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Hamburg*) 18th inst.
French (*St. Louis*) 20th inst.
Indian (*Suva*) 22nd inst.
American (*China*) 25th inst.
Canadian (*Athens*) 29th inst.

The Glen Line s.s. *Glenariff* will leave Singapore on 20th inst., and may be expected here on 26th inst.

The Java-China-Japan Lin. s.s. *Tjibana* left Macassar for this port on 15th inst., and may be expected here on 23rd inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 7.30 a.m., on 16th inst., and left again at noon, same day, for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 1 p.m., on 17th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co's s.s. *China* with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 26th ult., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will for the port via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nag

(Reuters.)

Cricket.

LONDON, 15th March.

England beat South Australia by nine wickets.

The War.

A Russian official despatch reports that four of the enemy's posts were discovered at Ching-Chingang, river north of Ping-Yang. It declares that a Japanese cavalry patrol fell into an ambush and was dispersed.

Baron Suematsu, interviewed by Reuter, in England, said he wished the world to understand that Japan was not waging war for the purpose of material gain or enlarging her territory. What was called the "yellow peril" was a kind of nightmare. Japan would do her work in such a way as to secure peace for some decades.

LATER.

It is rumoured in Tokio that the Russian fleet left Port Arthur after the 10th instant, making a dash to join the squadron at Vladivostok. A foreigner who has arrived at Newchwang from Port Arthur reports that a short engagement occurred there on Sunday, the 13th instant, the fleets exchanging twenty or thirty shots, the cruiser *Diana* receiving some damage.

Parliament—Defeat of the Government.

On a motion by Mr. Redmond to reduce the Irish Education vote, the Government was defeated, on a snatch division, by 141 to 130.

NEW CHINESE RIVER GUNBOAT.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "AN HSI."

On Wednesday afternoon the light-draft stern-wheel gunboat *An Hsi* ran her trial trip in the harbour. This little vessel was built at Constantinople Dock to the order of Messrs. E. C. Wilks & Co., for H. E. the Viceroy of Canton for special service on the higher reaches of the West River. She was built in the short period of two months from the date of order. The principal dimensions are 72 feet over all, 13 feet beam, with a draft of one foot six inches only. The speed attained on the measured mile was 8 knots, being nearly a knot over the guaranteed speed. The *An Hsi* left to-day for Canton. The plans and specifications of this little vessel were prepared by Mr. W. C. Jack, M.I.N.A., of Messrs. E. C. Wilks & Co.

FROM MOSCOW TO PORT ARTHUR.

The following article on the Siberian railway, which appeared in a London exchange recently, will be of interest to readers at the present time when the roads are taxed to its full capacity carrying Russian troops towards Korea:

The great Siberian railway, by which Russia will have to transport practically all her war supplies, connects Moscow with Port Arthur by a ribbon of steel considerably over five thousand miles in length. In round figures, the distance of the line as shown on the map from Moscow to Cheliabinsk, near the Siberian frontier, is 1,300 miles; then from Cheliabinsk to Irkutsk, near Lake Baikal, 2,000 miles; and thence to Port Arthur, 1,800 miles more. It may be taken for granted that local curves and irregularities too small to be shown increase these distances.

In the western part of Siberia the line was a task of practically no difficulty. With the exception of the long, easy billows of the Ural mountains, the whole country almost to Irkutsk is a vast plain. For hundreds of miles the railway passes over level stretches of deep black soil, absolutely stoneless, and with a surface, except in summer and autumn, of mud or mud and snow. The flatness of the country encouraged rather flimsy methods of construction, and the rails are light—only 18 pounds to the foot—and can only by courtesy be said to be bolted together. The gauge is five feet. The engines are wood burners, and carry a crib piled with firewood as high as the smoke-stack. There is only a limited supply of them and many are far from first class locomotives. It will readily be seen that with a soft foundation, light rails, and only a single line of traffic, the railway must be liable to constant interruptions.

INDIAN SUGAR.

An industry capable of enormous expansion if allowed fair play is sugar. The love of the people of India for sweets is proverbial, and sugar in some form or other is consumed daily by the very poorest. Something like 300,000 tons of refined sugar was imported into India in 1902 worth over 6 crores of rupees, and had this been produced in the country it would have meant 750,000 acres more under cultivation, the employment of thousands of Indians, and increased internal revenues. Owing to the killing competition of the Continental bounty-fed beet product, the industry had been in a depressed condition, and the dozen or so Indian sugar factories at work, representing an invested capital of some 50 lakhs of rupees, did little more than make ends meet. Indigo planters with their industry ruined by the competition of the German synthetic dye, should have found in sugar the return road to prosperity, but in the present state of the trade they naturally hesitate to embark further capital. The industry began to improve after the countervailing duties of bounty-fed beet were imposed in 1902.—*Capital*

THE WAR.

CREWS OF CAPTURED VESSELS AT NAGASAKI.

The crews of the Russian vessels, declared by the Sasebo Prize Court to be lawful prizes of war, arrived at Nagasaki on the 10th inst., by the Japanese steamers *Daijinnaru* and *Nagato-maru*. They comprised 230 Russians, 151 Chinese, 14 Japanese, 10 Koreans, 5 Germans, and 1 Norwegian, 413 in all. The Europeans were distributed among the C. E. Seamen's Home, Japan Hotel, and Cliff House Hotel. The Chinese are lodged at the Kofukji Temple.

WAR TAX PROGRAMME.

The *Tokyo Asahi* (translated by *Japan Times*) publishes an outline of the Budget to be submitted to the Imperial Diet in its twentieth session. It embodies the financial schemes by which the Government intends to realize an increase of taxes amounting to some 70 million yen. The taxes in force will be increased as far as possible, the increase varying from 20 to 100 per cent., and several new taxes will probably be levied and the price of leaf tobacco raised, the much-talked-of *regie* system being shelved for the present, as its enforcement would necessitate an enormous outlay. The saké tax is also to be slightly increased and a new tax on silk goods probably instituted. In view of the fact that the *post-illum* finances will inevitably be increased as compared with the present, some of the war taxes are to be made permanent. The Budget is to be based on the war expenditure, but whether it will be published or not is not yet decided.

A KOREAN POLITICIAN'S VIEWS.

RELATED AT JAPANESE VICTORIES.

The representative of the *Onks Mainichi* was fortunate enough to obtain an interview with Mr. Li Yong-ik, one of the leading Korean politicians, while travelling by train between Kobe and Osaka. Mr. Li Yong-ik, accompanied by Mr. Kato, Adviser to the Korean Government, and staff, arrived at Kobe on the 28th ult. and proceeded to Osaka the same afternoon. In a few days it is expected he will visit Tokyo. The Minister is reported to have said:—

"I have come to your country with many objects in view, the realization of which will require much time. I am, therefore, unable at present to say when I shall return to Korea. I have decided to remain in Osaka for a few days, and shall then go to Tokyo, where I hope to be granted an audience by the Emperor."

"I learned of the publication of the Japanese-Korean Agreement since my arrival in this country. My humble efforts were devoted to the consummation of the Agreement, which was signed at Seoul on the 23rd ult., one day before my departure. It is not only Korea that receives benefit from the agreement, but China also. Taken together with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, permanent peace and the independence of the Oriental countries will be assured after the Russo-Japanese war shall have been closed with victory on the Japanese side. We Koreans are elated at the glorious victories won by Japan at Chemulpo and Port Arthur. So far no complaints have been raised by the Korean people about the presence of the Japanese troops in the interior of Korea, who are proceeding to fight the Russians. There is general regret that no suitable buildings were available for the accommodation of the Japanese officers and men. The Korean Emperor is highly satisfied in entrusting the safety of his august person to the Japanese troops whom his Majesty now regards as though they were his own. This is my first visit to Japan. The large area of land under cultivation, the many factories, the numerous ships lying in every harbour, all these things have surprised me greatly and testify to the fact that Japan is attaining the highest degree of Western civilization. When in Tokyo I intend to visit the factories, schools, Government offices and other places of interest."

SUBSIDIES FOR FOREIGN CHARTERED STEAMERS.

In view of an application by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, says the *Tokyo Asahi*, the authorities at the Communication Department have decided to grant Government subsidies to foreign steamers chartered by private companies in order to fill the gap caused by the war among our mercantile marine. This step is taken in accordance with the regulations, now in force, regarding the grant of state aid to steamers, which grant can be bestowed on foreign vessels when engaged in maintaining a service that is in danger of suspension. As to the amount of the subsidy to be given to the steamers, our contemporary understands that the rate in the case of those used on the coasting services, will be almost the same as that received by Japanese steamers.

COST OF FIRING BIG GUNS.

There has been some big gun shooting going on near Port Arthur which makes interesting the point of what the firing of big guns costs in money. Fortunes are spent in powder and shot alone; and in the brief engagement off Port Arthur—judging from the figures supplied of the cost of ammunition at the present day—it will be seen what an amount of money has been burnt. The Japanese battleships which were engaged are all armed with 12-in. guns, and the armoured cruisers carry 8-in. guns. The Russian vessels that were put out of action had 12 and 10-in. guns; while the shore batteries, it is known, are armed with guns of large calibre, so that the combined fusillade must have cost many thousands of pounds. The following table is reprinted from the *Strait Times* and shows the cost of big guns and their ammunition:—

Calibre	Tons.	Cost.	Ammunition cost per round.
Inches.		£	£ s. d.
12	45	7,000	66 0 0
10	29	6,000	46 0 0
8	22	5,000	33 0 0
6	15	3,000	16 10 0
6 q.f.	7	1,500	12 0 0
6	5	1,000	10 0 0

A TOUR IN FORMOSA.

(Contributed.)

Now that so much interest is being centred in Japan and all her ways and doings, an account of a tour recently undertaken in her youthful colony may not be without interest to some of your readers.

Landing at Tamsui, just after the war broke out, writes a Hongkong gentleman, we proceeded to Taipei and immediately became objects of great interest to the police officials. The first night we were there several of them visited our quarters and wished to know every possible detail about us. We informed them that we had simply come to study the flora and fauna of the island. This was apparently beyond the interpreter's powers and brought another batch of officials to the fore. After solving this matter a Finn was sent round, evidently to see if we were Russians in disguise or not. He was apparently satisfied upon this point, but the police did not on that account in any way relax their vigilance. The next day we took train to Kelung. Upon our arrival there, note books were again produced and we had to submit to another long cross-examination. All these preliminaries being at last completed we made our way out to some coal mines, about six miles East of the port. We soon discovered that we were being shadowed and so made several excursions up neighbouring hills to test the powers of endurance of our followers. We succeeded in producing many exclamations of disgust, but on the whole they stuck to their work and were invaluable as guides. Reliable information as to the departure of trains from Kelung was always at hand. Our next move was to the savage border, almost directly South of Taipei. On our way we noticed that even the smallest Chinese houses in the villages we passed through displayed Japanese flags in honour of the victory. Such an universal expression of loyalty astounded us, but upon inquiry we learned that it was not altogether voluntary. We put up for the night close to the savage border, at the house of a Japanese to whom we had a letter of introduction. We were lucky enough to overtake our host at a village on the way and at his request went on ahead. After depositing our luggage at his house we at once made our way up a river bed, as this appeared to be the only route by which we could advance inland to any distance. The scenery soon became magnificent. On the left bank the cliffs rose straight up above the mountain torrent when we were struggling along to the height of a thousand feet or so. Tree ferns and creepers of every description decorated the rocks wherever they could gain a foothold, while on the right side thickly wooded mountain ridges rose up, tier after tier, until they were lost in the distance. On our return we found groups of savages around our host's house. They were short in stature and were armed with strange looking knives. The women wore bright coloured garments and had long, rich pipes either in their mouths or tucked in their hair. Huge carved pieces of wood stuck out from their ears to their mouths. A line was tattooed down the forehead and chin and another curved one, an inch broad, ran from the mouth to the ear. Some of the women were quite light in complexion and might even be termed pretty, though the men were by no means attractive in appearance. They appeared to be on very good terms with the Japanese with whom they had come to barter. Their food consisted of huge chunks of fat followed by a handful of rice. One man gave them a pig in return for some rattans. They were highly delighted and killed it and devoured it on the spot raw. As far as we could gather trouble only arises when new guard houses are being built further inland. The savages regard this as an encroachment on their territory and resent it accordingly, the price of their anger generally being a certain number of Chinese heads. The country is so thickly wooded and mountainous that punitive expeditions generally ended in failure. The next morning our host, attended by a couple of armed police, escorted us to the furthest guard house, but it was not nearly so far as we had been by ourselves. We were not allowed, however, to do any more exploration on our own account and so returned to Taipei, passing over five miles of rapids through beautiful scenery on our way. We now started on our visit to the South of the island. A railway connects Taipei with Takow a distance of about 260 miles. There is a break in the middle of about 60 miles where the line is not completed. This has to be traversed on trolleys which are propelled sometimes by men running behind and then jumping on, and sometimes by punting with poles. At times it was a matter of walking up hill and then tobogganing down. On one occasion we travelled without a push for three quarters of an hour, covering a distance of twenty miles. Traveling by trolley makes a pleasant change from the train without much loss of speed as the trains only average from 12 to 15 miles an hour. Considering the way in which the lines are laid in places, it would certainly be very uncomfortable and probably highly dangerous to exceed this pace. The scenery gradually deteriorates in passing from the North to the South until it culminates in the mere mud swamps of Anping. On our return journey we made a detour to Lake Candidus which is in the centre of the island on the savage border. It is about ten miles in circumference and has a quiet beauty of its own. Mt. Morrison can be seen in the distance and many of the walks around—in particular that from Polisia to Kuatoo—are of surpassing loveliness. The savages here are quieter than in the North. They only indulge in head-hunting on special occasions and generally are friendly with the surrounding Chinese.

We can safely recommend Formosa as a pleasant holiday resort for those whose time is limited and who are anxious for new fields to explore. With regard to accommodation we only discovered European beds at two places, Taipei and Hokuto; but Japanese inns can be found at all the towns and in most of the villages. They are always clean and comfortable. The quaint paper windows, the charcoal stove which is always placed before the guests, and the ways and habits of the people themselves have a charm which lingers long afterwards in the mind and constantly renews the desire to revisit the country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOISY COOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I have noted that already several street nuisances have been brought to the notice of the authorities through the correspondence in your paper, and I think that still another and most objectionable one will possibly disappear if brought forward through the same medium. Residents living on Queen's Road are the chief sufferers. Morning after morning, between the hours of 4 and 5.30 a.m., gangs of some twenty-five to thirty coolies returning from their particularly unpleasant duties tramp down our main street, casting off a stench absolutely nauseous. If one were allowed to sleep during the time these men are passing it would not be objectionable, but the shouted conversation which goes on from one to the other is hideous in the extreme. Now, no sooner have these gangs gone by and one turns about to get a few winks of sleep before daylight, than along comes the scavenger, whose chief idea appears to be to try his strength on the boards placed by the various storekeepers over the gutters. He starts apparently at the Post Office, and works down to Ice House Street and then back on the other side, lifting and dropping these heavy gutter bridges the while. Is there no one, Sir, who has any authority to keep these men reasonably quiet? Surely the police could stop this nuisance; the former by turning the gangs off by side streets or breaking them up, and the latter by a caution when he lifts his first bridge of wood.—Yours, etc.,

DIVIDE ET IMPERA.

Hongkong, March 16th.

"ATHENIAN" DRIVEN BEFORE STORMS.

Terrific storms have swept the Pacific during the last few weeks. The steamer *Athenian*, which arrived at Victoria (B.C.) from China and Japan on 22nd ult. encountered two hurricanes, the like of which Capt. Robertson says he never experienced before. For 48 hours he had to travel with the wind. No vessel could have steamed against the seas and wind under the circumstances. The steamship was momentarily threatened with being engulfed if she continued on her voyage. She was heavily laden with general cargo. Seas broke on deck, but being a good seaway vessel all rolled off without doing much damage. Some of the gingerbread around the upper works was carried away, but beyond this no injury was sustained. After being buffeted about all one day and night the weather moderated and the ship proceeded on the passage only to meet another fierce wind storm a few days later. Again the *Athenian* had to run before the gale, and for 36 hours the engines were almost at a standstill.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY TO BUILD MANY VESSELS.

The question as to the utility of submarine boats as an element of naval warfare has been settled in the affirmative by the British Admiralty, and it has now been decided to build twenty-seven more vessels of that type, says a Barrow, Eng., correspondent.

In the first instance the authorities were led, at the instigation of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, to make a trial of one of the Holland type of submarines brought out successfully in America, and the patent rights for which were held by the Barrow firm for the rest of the world outside the United States. Three submarines of this type were built at Barrow for the Admiralty. Facility of sinking and rising was easily attained, but some apprehension was felt as to the fumes of the gasoline apparatus which is used on board for the purpose of propulsion. In one or two cases the men who were navigating these boats were overcome, and the vessels had to be speedily brought to the surface in order to give the men fresh air. Experience, however, has taught the operators to avoid the escape of the gases, and now there is absolute safety in this respect in working the vessels. The next difficulty was the supply of a sufficient volume of fresh air to enable the operators to remain below water for a given time without having to rise to the surface. With this view compressed air tubes were adopted as a means whereby acid and pure air could be discharged into the vessel when below water, and, in the second place, an apparatus was put on board which took up the vitiated air and pumped it by means of a chemical process ready for use again.

The submarines proved so successful that orders were given out at Barrow for six others; and, after further experiments, in the current year's admiralty estimates, provision was made for ten additional submarines. The order for nine of these was placed at Barrow, while the designs of the tenth were kept in hand with a view to try certain improvements which science and experience dictated. The nine submarines now building will be launched at Barrow about the end of March, and the admiralty are so satisfied with the craft they have already tested that they have decided to build a strong flotilla of these vessels.

It is proposed to build the twenty-seven additional submarines in batches of nine at a time, and to equip them with the greatest possible speed, but the orders have not yet been given out. The Barrow Company are busily completing the work they have on hand. They have built a special shed for this class of work, and all the workmen employed are sworn to

RECENT HISTORY IN THE FAR EAST.

In view of these "excursions and alarms," it may be well to recall the course of events in the Far East during the past few years. On July 31, 1894, war was formally declared by Japan against China, and notified to the powers. The fighting by land and sea went steadily in favour of the Japanese, who, indeed, carried all before them. In May, 1895, the treaty of Shimonoseki, negotiated by Li Hung Chang, who visited Japan for the purpose, was ratified, and brought peace as between the two countries. Following the "break up of China," as it was called at the time, there began a scramble by the powers for territory. Japan, under pressure from Russia, France and Germany, relinquished Port Arthur and the territory she had occupied on the mainland. Germany was the first of China's disinterested protectors to profit by her weakness. The murder of two German missionaries in Shan-tung gave Germany a pretext for landing a force at Kiaochow in November, 1897, and demanding mining and railway privileges in the Shan-tung province. Prince Henry of Prussia was sent to China in command of a German battleship, as the Emperor expressed it, to strike with his "mailed fist," if necessary. Then on December 18, 1897, there appeared an official announcement which heralded much. It was that the Russian fleet, by permission of China, would winter at Port Arthur. On February 22, 1898, came the news that the Chinese government had agreed with Great Britain to open all the inland waters, and undertaken not to allocate to any foreign power territory in the basin of the Yangtze-Kiang. In March there was a report that Russia had demanded the surrender by China of all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Talien-wan, on the same terms as had already been granted to Germany in regard to Kiaochow. Next, the world heard that China had practically handed over the peninsula to Russia, and had agreed to conditions for the development of the Trans-Manchurian railway. The excitement caused in England about this time will not readily be forgotten. On April 2, 1898, it became known that England had been given a lease of Weihaiwei. The first act of the prolonged drama had thus been the war between China and Japan, the second the scramble for territory following it, and thirdly, in the summer of 1898 came the "Boxer" rising. It led to large military operations by the powers, and to the successful relief of the Peking legations which had been besieged. The allied troops got to Peking on August 14, and entered the "Forbidden City" on the 17th. About the middle of January, 1901, the terms of peace imposed by the allies were accepted, gradually matters grew quieter, and the Chinese court, which had fled, returned to Peking. The visit of the Marquis Ito to England early last year, heralded another event having far-reaching effects, namely, the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Russia, meanwhile, has secured a firm hold over Manchuria and completed her railway from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea. Her intention to extend her operations to Korea, as well as her failure to carry out repeated pledges to "evacuate" Manchuria on October 8, has produced the present war with Japan.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY), the 18th March, 1904, at 3.30 P.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Godown, Kowloon, W. H. 68 PIGS L. B. LEAD (About 40 Tons).

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1904. [388]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 21st March, 1904, commencing at 3.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, DUDELL STREET, (To make room for New Stock), THE FOLLOWING GOODS, Comprising:—

TRIMMED HATS (This Season's Parisian), UMBRELLAS, MATINEES, VARIOUS MATERIALS (in Dress Lengths), CHILDREN'S CORSETS, LADIES' SINGLES, PETTICOATS, SILK and FLANNEL BLOUSES, NECK RUFFLES, FURS, READY-MADE CAPES, COATS and COSTUMES, RAIN COATS, BELTS, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.
On View on Day

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1904. [389]

WANTED.

AN ADDITIONAL RUSSIAN TEACHER THIS DAY. Business Training. Studio: WATKINS BUILDINGS. WARWICK PEELE, Principal.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1904. [390]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. "SAINT HEDE," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. A General Average Bond lying at the Office of the undersigned has to be signed and a deposit paid before delivery of the Goods can be obtained. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1904. [387]

Intimations.



THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK & WHITE"

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING

and H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road Central. [F]

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 1/2
Do. demand	1/9 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2/29
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	180 1/2
India T.T.	136
Do. demand	136 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	9 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	10 1/2

Buying.

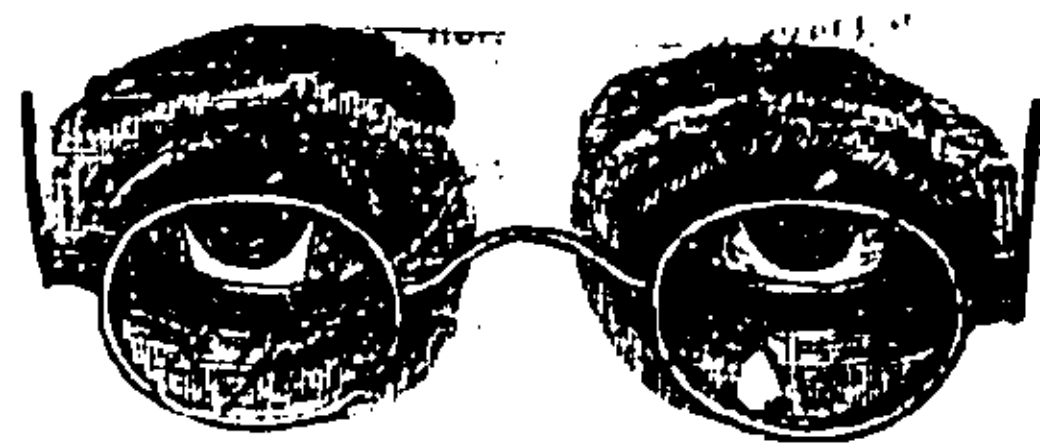
4 months' sight L/C	1/10 5/16
6 months' sight L/C	1/10 7/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	45
4 months' sight do.	45 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/10 9/16
4 months' sight France	2/34
6 months' sight do.	2/35 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	181
Bar Silver	20 1/2
Bank of England rate	4 1/2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per cist
Malwa New	900/900
" Old	970/1,040
" Oldest	1,080/1,120
Patna New	1,265
Bengales New	1,24
Persian (Paper)	850/900

EYE-SIGHT.



MR. N. LAZARUS

May be personally consulted for SPECTACLES.

No charge for testing the eyes.

Glasses and frames of all kinds and qualities.

Prices from \$2 upwards.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1903.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THE SHARE MARKET.				
STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	LAST DIVIDEND.		TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	\$ 125	{ Div. of £1.10/- & bonus of 10/- @ 188 = \$22.99 for half-year ending 31.12.1903		\$605 b.
National Bank of China, Ltd.....	£ 8	3/6 = \$1 for 1903		\$34 b.
Do. Founders.....	£ 1	None		\$10
MARINE INSURANCES.				
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$ 100	32 per cent = \$32 per share for 1902 ...		\$480 s.
China Traders' In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	16 % = \$1 for year ended 30.4.1903		\$55 b.
North China In. Co., Ltd.	£ 5	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902		Tls. 67 1/2 sa.
Yantai In. Association, Ltd.	\$ 60	20 % = \$12 for 1901		\$130
Canton L. Office, Ltd.	\$ 50	30 % = \$15 per share for 1902		\$175 s.
FIRE INSURANCES.				
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$2 1/2 per share for 1902		\$280 b.
China Fire In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$6 div. & \$1 bonus per share for 1902.		\$84 sa.
SHIPPING.				
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	\$ 15	\$1 1/2 for half-year ending 31.12.1903 ...		\$26 sa.
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	£ 10	5 % = 10/- per share for 1902		\$88
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	10 % = \$5 per share for 1900		\$20 b.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Div. of \$5 for year ended 30.6.1903		\$34 sa.
"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	{ \$1.20 } = 12% for year ending 31.12.1903		\$30 b.
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 1	{ 60 cts. } 30/4/03		\$18 1/2 s.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	Interim of 1/- for 1903		19/- b.
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. Limited.....	Tls. 50	Final of 2 % making 4% for 1903		Tls. 35 ex div.
Do. Preference	Tls. 50	Interim of 4 1/2 % = Tls. 1.00		Tls. 50 b.
	Tls. 50	Interim of 3 1/2 % = Tls. 1.75		Tls. 48 b.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	Fin. of \$7 making \$12 for 1903		\$111 sa.
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	\$3 per share for 1897		\$10 s.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	5 % = Tls. 21 for year ending 30.9.03		Tls. 50 sa.
MINING.				
Panjoon Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 11	None		\$1 s.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	Fr. 250	Interim of Frs. 30 for 1903		\$500
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£0.18.10.	No. 12 of 1/- per share 28.1.01		\$7
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 1	No. 2 of 1/- per share 26.10.03		Tls. 6 sa.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$6 div. & \$1 bonus for 1/2 year 30.6.03 ...		\$205
S. C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	{ Interim of Tls. 5 for 1/2 year ending 31.10.1903		Tls. 144 sa.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	Final of \$2 1/2 making in all \$5 for 1903		\$92 1/2 b.
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 6 1/2	\$2 1/2 for 1902		\$37 1/2 s.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1903		Tls. 195 b.
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	8 % = 80 cents per share for 1903		\$9
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1903		\$147 sa.
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	\$2.50 per share for 1903		\$35 s.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1903		\$54 s.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$6 for first 1/2 year 1903		\$140 s.
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	\$ 25	2 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.03		\$27 1/2 b.
Hotel des Colonies Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	Tls. 25	6 % for year ending 31.3.03		Tls. 15 1/2 sa.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	9 per cent. for 1903		\$10 1/2 sa.
Shai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	{ Final of 6 % & bonus of 4 % making 16 % for 1903		Tls. 109 s.
COTTON MILLS.				
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	{ Final of 60 cents, making \$1 for 1902/1903		\$15 s.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	8 % for period ended 31.10.1903		Tls. 31 s.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Tls. 75	Interim of 3 % on account of 1898		Tls. 25 b.
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Interim div. of 4 % on acct. of 1898		Tls. 32 1/2 sa.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 500	4 % for period ended 31.12.1897		Tls. 170 s.
CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANIES.				
Alhambra, Ltd.	\$ 500	25 % for year ending 30.6.1900		\$200
Philippine Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	First year		\$10 b.
Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20	Interim of Tls. 3 per share		Tls. 52 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	12 % = \$1.20 per share for 1902		\$25
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$ 12	First year		\$8 1/2 b.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Interim of 5 % for 1903		\$14 b.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$ 10	\$1 per share for 1902		\$7 1/2 s.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	90 cents for year ending 30.4.1903		\$12 1/2
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	45 cents for year ending 30.4.1903		\$7
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.	£ 10	10 % div. and 1 % bonus for 1902		\$140 b.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$10 for 1903		\$150 sa.
Geo. Feawick & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	15 per cent = \$3.75 for 1903		\$47 b.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	Interim of \$12 making \$16 for 1903		\$24 s.
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	\$20 for year ending 31.11.1903		\$300
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903		\$12 1/2 b.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Div. of \$2 1/2 for 1902		\$40 s.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	£0.12.6.			
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$ 4	{ 90 cents } for year ending 31.5.03 ...		\$9 1/2 b.
Do. Founders.	\$ 10	{ \$29.70 }		\$20 b.
Hongkong Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Final of 6 % making 12 % for year		\$15
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	None		\$4 1/2 b.
William Powell, Ltd.	\$ 10	\$1 for year ended 30.6.1903		\$9 1/2
Meatschappijt Mijne, Bosch en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	Guilders 100	{ Quarterly dividend of Tls. 10 paid 15 3.1904		Tls. 28 1/2
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	First year		\$50
South China Morning Post, Ltd.	\$ 25	First year		\$25
Telegraphic Address—"Rialto." BENJAMIN, KELLY & FORTS, Share Brokers.				
Telephone No. 148, P. O. Box No. 111.				
NOTE.—b.=buyers, s.=sellers, sa.=sales.				

Also JEFFREY'S popular EDINBURGH XXX TOUT in cases of 7 doz. pints.

3. DUDELLIST.

NOTICE.

THE WEATHER WILL BE EXCEEDINGLY COLD AFTER YOU PASS PORT SAID ON YOUR WAY HOME AND COLDER STILL SHOULD YOU GO VIA U. S. A. OR CANADA. YET YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE THE SPLENDOUR OF THE MEDITERRANEAN OR PACIFIC SEA BY NIGHT. THEREFORE A TRAVELLING RUG BECOMES A NECESSITY AND WM. POWELL, LTD., ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY FINE SCOTCH RUGS FROM \$8.50 TO \$25.00. THESE WILL BE FOUND IN THEIR GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT AT 28, QUEEN'S ROAD, WHERE THEY ALSO STOCK ALL OTHER TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

BY THE WAY, HAVE YOU HEARD THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED 19 CASES OF NEW SPRING GOODS WHICH ARE NOW OPENED OUT, AND OTHER LARGER SHIPMENTS FOLLOW TO STOCK THEIR NEW PREMISES IN DES VCEUX ROAD WHICH WILL BE OPENED SHORTLY? ONE OF THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE BUSINESS WILL BE THE GRAND WINDOW DISPLAY WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF EVERYONE IN THE COLONY.

N.B.—THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT IS AT PRESENT AT 34, QUEEN'S ROAD (UPSTAIRS).

March 14th.